[10th September 1960

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) Motion under rule 23 (1) of the Madras Council Rules *re* transaction of Government Business on a non-official day.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I move—

" That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government Business on Saturday, the 10th September 1960 ".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

" That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government Business on Saturday, the 10th September 1960 ".

The motion was put and carried.

(2) Draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan —cont.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while appreciating the attitude of the Government in placing the draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan of the State before this House for consideration, I have to state two factors. Any State plan is obviously so intimately integrated with the Central plan that it seems to me that we cannot discuss these two separately. Secondly, so far as the Central plan is concerned, not merely has it been placed before the public, but various bodies connected with the Planning Commission have already discussed it and sent their final recommendations, so that it seems to me that at this late stage not much effect will be had so far as the Government of India is concerned with regard to the suggestions that we may have to offer. I am not pessimistic, but I certainly cannot see how at this late stage any radical change can be made in the plan as practically accepted by the Government of India through the Planning Commission's recommendations.

Now, Sir, so far as the Third Plan is concerned, it has been stated that there are five main objectives. The first is to secure during the Third Plan a rise in national income of over five per cent per annum, the pattern of investment being designed also to sustain the rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods. The second objective is self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increased agricultural production. The third is to expand the basic industries like steel, fuel, and power, and to establish machine-building capacity so that the requirements of further industrialisation can be met within the period of ten years or so. The fourth is the utilisation to the fullest extent possible the man power resources of the country and to ensure substantial expansion in employment opportunities. The fifth and the last is to bring about a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. So far as I can see the last is the one thing that is likely to be accomplished—I would not say much more readily